

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Pages 2 and 3:

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on line 24 of page 2:

The voltage across the transistors 609 and 610 becomes substantially constant when an output power control voltage applied to a pin 061 becomes higher than the boot voltage of these transistors. In the voltage region higher than the boot voltage, the idling current increases or decreases in proportion to the control voltage. Because the gain depends on this idling current, the gain can be made variable by controlling the idling current. In fact, the output power control uses this characteristic. In the conventional module example shown in Fig. 9, the idling current to flow in the first-stage amplifier 601 is generated by applying a voltage produced by dividing the control voltage by resistance to the base of the amplifier. This means taken is different from the means of idling current supply for the second-stage amplifier 602 and the third-stage amplifier 603.